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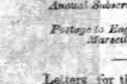

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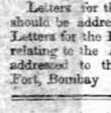

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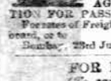

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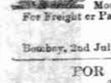

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WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq. (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.

LONDON ..... The Bank of England.
Do. ..... The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool. (Limited.) 5, Lombardy.
LIVERPOOL ..... The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool. (Limited.) "The Albany."
SCOTLAND ..... The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND ..... The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0d. per Rup.
" " " 4 do. ..... 1s. 11⅞d. do.
" " " 3 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
" " " 2 do. ..... 1s. 11⅞d. do.
" " " 1 do. ..... 1s. 11⅞d. do.
On Scotland ..... } On demand ..1s. 11⅞d. do.
On Ireland ..... }

Drafts on *the Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable on demand.

Captain Marriatt's Novels, each 12 annas.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000, except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent per annum.
do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time, if the deposit be taken in the Bank's drafts on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the Notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

R. E. W. BAKER, Manager.

Rampart Row, 17th June 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. "
" 3 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. "
" 2 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. "
" 1 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. "
On Scotland ..... } On demand ..... "
On Ireland ..... }

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight ..... } 1s. 11d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account ..... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months ..... 3 "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares, ¼ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Bombay, 17th June 1863. Agent.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March; 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)
RESERVE FUND.—Francs, 8,359,999 (£334,000.)

Head Office—14 *Rue Bergere, Paris.*

Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, and Bourbon (Reunion).

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—23, *Rampart Row.*

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the above mentioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondicherry, Karrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Hongkong, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:—

On London 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee
" 3 Do. Do. ..... 2s. 0d. "
" On Demand ..... 1s. 11¾d. "
On France 6 months' sight ..... frs. 2-56 cts. "
" 3 Do. Do. ..... 2 53 "
" On Demand ..... 2-50 "

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be generally arranged.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts or loans on Bills, Notes, Drafts on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 25th March 1863.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE ..... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURGH and SYDNEY.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £122,638 17s. 8d. Rs. 19,26,588 12as. 4p.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London on demand, and at from one to six months' sight; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0¼d.
" ¼ do. ..... 1s. 11¾d.
" 3 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d.
" 2 do. ..... 1s. 11⅞d.
" 1 do. ..... 1s. 11⅞d.
" On demand ..... 1s. 11⅞d.
Circular Notes ..... 1s. 11d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On fixed deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months'

Commercial.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Saturday, 4th July 1863.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 07/16d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 09/16d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 011/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	101¼
Madras	30 days' sight	101
China	60 Do. do.	230 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 per cent.	110 per cent. pm. [ex div'd.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	163 prem.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	68 prem.
Commercial Bank	500	4 do.	70 prem.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	250	2½ do.	49 prem.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	5 do.	130 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	150 pr. ct. pm.
Mofussil Bank	1,000	4½ do.	140 prem.
Press Cos.			
Apollo Press Co	11,000	1,800 per share	Rs. 26,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,000 p. sh.
Fort Press Co	3,667	375 per share	Rs. 11,/40 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co	4,000	350 per share	Rs. 3,/93 pm. p. [share.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co	6,000	250 per share	Rs. 11,/99 p. sh.
Railway Cos.			[prem.
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	pr. ct.	Rs. 12 prem.
Do. New £20 shares	150-14-0	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Nominal.
Spinning & Weaving Cos.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 per share	300 disct.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 200 disct.
Manockjee Pittyes Spinning & Weaving Co.	550	.....	Rs. 150 disct.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	450 Rs. p. share	Rs. 175 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 200 disct.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	Rs. 300 disct.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Co.	4,500	.....	Rs. 100 disct.
Jafar Aleo Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	125	.....	Nominal.
Bomanjee Wadia Spinning Co	5,000	.....	Rs. 200 disc.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company	2,500	.....	Par.
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 20 000.
Thomsie Mill Co.	4,000	.....	Rs. 2,000 disc.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan		104
" Loan 1835-36		
" Loan 1842-43		99½
" Loan 1854-55		
New Five per Cent. Loan		109
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan		113½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-4
Bank of England Notes	10-3
Spanish Dollars	2-29
Cavalos	2-30
Mexican Dollars	2-25
German Crowns	2-13
Five-Franc Pieces	2-08
Bar Silver	61½d.
Gold Leaf	15 10-6

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)	£2 0s.	0d. to £2 17s. 6d.
" (Seed)	£1 5s.	0d. to £1 10s. 0d.
To London (Cotton)	£2 0s.	0d. to £2 15s. 0d.
" (Seed)	£2 0s.	0d. to £2 5s. 0d.
To China		No enquiry.
To Clyde		
To Hull		
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 20 offered.	

(PRICES CURRENT (3rd July 1863.)

	Per candy.
COTTON at Colaba	
Broach and Surat, New (ready.)	Rs. 490 to 495
New Dholleras, (ready.)	" 480 to 485
New Bhowungur, (ready.)	" 485 to 490
New Oomrawuttee	" 450 to 455
New Comptа	" 460 to 465
New Dharwar Sawgutnee	" 550 to 555
New Barsee and Nuggur	" 440 to 445
New Veerawal	" 445 to 450
New Khandeish	" 430 to 435
New Pernambuco	" 460 to 465
New Accota	" 470 to 475
New Mangalore	" 450 to 455
OPIUM.—Malwa	Rs. 1,580 to 1,610.

SEEDS.—Linseed, Khandeish	at Rs.	7 to 7 2 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat	"	7-4 to 7-5
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	"	32 to 33
Niger	"	37 to 38
	"	25 to 26

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
July 2	Pocahontas	Lincoln	Boston 27 March.
" 3	Veteran	Duncan	London 25 March.
	Kurrachee (s)	Cottier	Colombo 25 June.

DEPARTURE.

DATE.	SHIP.	COMMANDER.	To
July 3	Mina	Nordstrom	Havre.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per American Ship *Pocahontas*, from Boston.—Mr. C. W Liverpool.

Per Ship *Veteran*, from London.—Lieut. Stubbs, 95th Regt.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Jeddo*, for Aden and Suez, began to load yesterday.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, 3RD JULY 1863.

For London.

Bucephalus.—9 cases Gum Arabic, 24 cwt. 1 qr. 5 lbs., Jummadass Vitlall.

Shannon.—500 packages Cloves, 500 cwt., Stoehr, Prieger and Co.

Conway.—52 cases Camphor, 56 cwt., Meerally Soomar; 40 chests Mother o' Pearl Shell, 86½ cwt., Assoo Pursotum; 800 packages Cloves, 369½ cwt., Mowud Perara and Co.

For Liverpool.

Anchneagh.—1 case Private Effects, Watson, Bogle and Co.

Zuleika.—61 bales Cotton, 213½ cwt., Lullobhoy Manockjall.

Thetis.—2 bales Cotton, 7 cwt., Ruttonjee Ameerchund.

Nagasaki.—150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Toolaidass Nursey.

Norah Greame.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Vasunjee Jewraz: 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Lndha Madowjee; 4 bales Cotton, 14 cwt., Hurgovundass Pranjeevundass.

Belle Isle.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Muncherjee Dadabhoy; 10 bales Wool, 30 cwt.; 5 bales Cotton, 17½ cwt., Pursotum Tezsee; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Merwanjee Framjee; 25 bales Cotton, 87½ cwt., Framjee Ardaseer Davur.

England.—500 bundles Linseed, 250 cwt., J. Sigg and Co.

City of London.—400 bags Linseed, 600 cwt., Gangjee Nurput; 300 bags Surseeseed, 450 cwt., Nursy Mowjee.

Africana.—50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Khatesy Ragowjee: 105 bales Cotton, 367½ cwt., Maneck Bhimjee.

Forganhall.—60 bales Wool, 180 cwt., Goculdass Liladhur; 50 bales Cotton, 150 cwt., Dossa Hemraz and Co.

British India.—350 bales Cotton, 1,225 cwt., Edulje and Co.

Excellent.—90 bales Wool, 270 cwt., Jestha Pursotum; 2 bales Cotton, 7 cwt., Furbhoodass Pranjeevundass.

John Linn.—350 bales Cotton, 1,225 cwt., Lawrence and Co.; 200 packages Cloves, 245 cwt. 3 qrs. 26 lbs., Narron Odowjee; 502 packages Cloves, 619½ cwt., Hejeebhoy Dawood and Co.

Empire of Peace.—900 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., E. and H. Shapoorjee and Co.; 60 bales Wool, 180 cwt., Damjee Hnsraz and Co.

Macheran.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Muncherjee Dadabhoy.

Scar of Brunswick.—70 bales Wool, 210 cwt., Hemraz Rowjee.

Floating Light.—151 bales Cotton, 528½ cwt., Goculdass Liladhur; 125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Gonuldass Cullianjee and Co.; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Nursy Jewraz; 64 bales Cotton, 228½ cwt., Gaddum and Co.

Morning Light.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., D. P. Bramhall and Co.

Mary Spark.—227 bags Linseed, 397½ cwt., Jairam Virsnn; 1,000 bundles Linseed, 500 cwt., Ludhabhoy Poonsy.

Zebeak.—315 bales Cotton, 1,102½ cwt., David Sassoon and Co.

Maldon.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

For Havre.

Leocadie and Anna.—184 bales Cotton, 569 cwt., J. Siegfried and Co.

For Southampton.

Steamer *Jeddo.*—1 case containing 15 pieces Cashmere Shawls, David Sassoon and Co.; 14 bales Samples Cotton, 3 cwt., Rennie, Scovell and Co.

For Marseilles.

Steamer *Jeddo.*—1 Cashmere Shawl, David Sassoon and Co.

BENGAL.

The telegraph of June 22, announced the arrival of the *Yoko Chiaro*, Kinnear, from Liverpool 22nd March; *Sumatra*, Robinson, from Liverpool 18th March; *Anglo-Saxon*, from Liverpool 24th March; *Abba Craig*, *Stephen Glover*, and *Nizzur Mujeed*, particulars not received.

Military.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL.—JULY 3.

Abbas, Lieut., 3, A., H. M.'s 95th Regiment, to join, from England.

GARRISON ORDERS.—JULY 3RD, 1863.

BY BRIGADIER T. LAPE, C.B.

The 21st Regt. N. I., the Officer for the Castle Guard to-morrow.

The 18th Regt. N. I., the Adjutant for the day.

A Committee, composed of Captain Jacob, 18th Regt. N. I., one Subaltern 21st Regt. N. I., and an Officer to be nominated by the Principal Commissary of Ordnance, the Senior to act as President, will assemble to-morrow at 11 A. M. at the Grand Arsenal, to report on the condition of sundry Military Stores returned by Corps and Departments.

Naval.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 3rd July 1863.

It is with regret the Superintendent of Bombay Marine has to announce the demise of Mr. Thomas Martin, 3rd Class Engineer, supernumerary of the *Ajdaha*, which event occurred in the European General Hospital last night at 7-30 P. M.

The Officers below named are appointed a Committee to make over the effects, together with such sums of money on account of pay, &c. which may be due to the above Engineer to the Administrator General, forwarding a report of having done so to this office.

Lieut. Carpendale, Mr. G. Leishman, and Mr. H. Barrett, Purser.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the name and address of the sender.

BIRTHS.

At Calcutta, on the 21st June, the wife of E. F. Harrison, Esq., Civil Service, of a son.

At Calcutta, on the 29th June, the wife of Captain James Auston, of a daughter.

At Roy Bareilly, on the 24th June, the wife of Captain J. F. Macandrew, Staff Corps, of a daughter.

At Meerut, on the 22nd of June, the wife of Captain M. M. Prendergast, late 4th European Light Cavalry, of a daughter.

At Doyrah Dhoon, on the 22nd June, the wife of George Kettlewell, Esq., attached to Governor General's Body Guard, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At St. Andrew's Church, Calcutta, on the 15th June, by the Revd. T. C. Herdman, Mr. George Davis, La Martiniere, to Anna Bella, youngest daughter of Captain James Rodger, Bengal Artillery.

At Madras, on the 26th June, Private C. Dawes, of H. M. 60th Regt., to Miss Leonora Roger.

At Bustie, Gorruckpore, on the 23rd June, by the Revd. H. Stern, Lieutenant and Adjutant R. B. Ross, H. M.'s 35th Regiment, to Jemima Mary, second daughter of Lieut. Colonel Ralph Smyth, Bengal Artillery.

DEATHS.

At Colaba, on the 30th June, Arnold Biber, Esq., of Messrs. Volkart Brothers, aged 25 years.

At Landour, on the 19th June, Elizabeth, relict of the late Rev. Charles Pollard, of Gordon Bosch, and daughter of the late Lt. Col. T. Hill, of Firth House, Mid Lothian.

Post Office Notices.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail per P. & O. Company's Steamer *Jeddo*, will be closed on THURSDAY, the 9th July 1863, at 7 o'clock A.M. An Extra Packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual Fee of 8 annas which must be prepaid by Stamps, until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered Letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

	Postage— *Via Marseilles.*	*Via Southampton.*
Weights under ½ ounce	Rs. 0 6 8	Rs. 0 4 0
" 1 "	" 0 13 4	" 0 8 0
" 2 "	" 1 10 8	" 1 0 0
" 3 "	" 2 8 0	" 1 8 0

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's Steamer *Ottawa*, will be closed on MONDAY, the 13th July 1863, at 6 o'clock P.M. A Packet for into Letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual Fee, until 7 A.M. on the 14th July.

Letters, &c. for Australia will be despatched by this opportunity.

ZANZIBAR MAIL.

The Mails for Zanzibar, per Barque *Bon Accord*, will be closed on or about the 12th instant.

SCINDE MAILS.

Mails for Kurrachee, and Scinde, per Steamer *Dalhousie*, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

MAILS TO MUSCAT VIA KURRACHEE.

Mails from Bombay for Muscat will in future be sent viâ Kurrachee by the Mid-monthly and other Steamers to that place, and thence forwarded by Bogla to Muscat, when Steamers are not available.

ZANZIBAR MAIL.

A Mail for Zanzibar will be made up at this Office and despatched viâ Aden (except in June, July, and August), by the last Overland Steamer of each month. The usual Steam postage must be prepaid.

DELIVERY OF MAILS.

As it is necessary under orders from the Secretary to the London General Post Office, that the Overland Mails from Bombay be always on board the Contract Steamers before 10 A.M., and as the dates of departure will, in future, fall on the same days with those for the China Mails, the public are hereby informed that the first or morning delivery of local Mails will not be made on the one days until after 10 A.M.

CALENDAR — JULY, 1863.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour Morn. Even.	Evening Gun-Fire
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m. h. m.	h. m.
Sat.	4	Translation of St. Mark	5 28	6 40	1 30	
Sun.	5	5th Sun. after Trinity.	5 28	6 40	1 59 2 23	
Mon.	6	Mercury rises at 4 0	5 29	6 40	2 47 3 11	
Tues.	7	Thomas à Becket, M.	5 29	6 40	3 36 3 59	
Wed.	8	Mercury sets at 5-8r.	5 29	6 40	4 23 4 49	Date 3 July
Thur	9	Venus rises at 8h. 55m A.M.	5 30	6 40	5 16 5 46	Time—9h. 18m. 35s.
Fri.	10	Venus sets at 9.33.	5 30	6 40	6 21 6 56	

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Saturday 4th.—America declared an independent State, by the Congress, 1776.—Battle of Maida, 1806.—Sir Henry Lawrence died at Lucknow, 1857.

Sunday 5th.—Capture of Ghuznee, 1839.—Major General Barnard died before Delhi, 1857.

Monday 6th.—Algiers taken by the French and made a Colony, 1830.—Calcutta lighted with Gas, 1857.

Tuesday 7th.—Seventh evacuation of Monte Video, 1807.—Sheridan died, 1816.

Wednesday 8th.—Edmund Burke died, 1796.—Duke of Cambridge died, 1850.

Thursday 9th.—Cape of Good Hope doubled by Vasco de Gama, 1497.—The Bourbons restored, 1845.—The ex-King of Oude liberated, 1859.

Friday 10th.—Prince of Orange assassinated 1584.—Capture of Bourbon, 1810.—Peace concluded between France and Austria, 1859.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

ADEN	June 19	KURRACHEE	June 23
AGRA	June 25	LAHORE	June 24
ALLAHABAD	June 15	LONDON	June 4
AUSTRALIA	Mar 25	MAURITIUS	May 22
ALEXANDRIA	June 4	MADRAS	June 27
BANGALORE	June 26	MALTA	June 8
COCHIN	June 20	MEERUT	June 26
CALCUTTA	June 23	OUDH	June 27
CAPE	Mar 27	PUNJAUB	June 13
CEYLON	June 17	PENANG	June 9
DELHI	June 27	RANGOON	May 24
FRANCE	June 5	SUEZ	June 14
HONGKONG	May 30	SINGAPORE	June 7

The Printing and Publishing Offices of the BOMBAY GAZETTE *have been* REMOVED *to the* NEW HOUSE, No. 39, MEDOW STREET, FORT, *opposite Military Square.*

Bombay, June 16, 1863.

THE

SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1863.

THE telegram received from Galle four days ago, giving the latest intelligence from Japan, mentions a rumour that a third indulgence of eighteen days had been granted to the Tycoon, for complying with the ultimatum presented by the British Charge d'Affaires: at all events the latest advices state that no active hostilities had been entered upon. On the other hand it is rumoured that native preparation for war goes on briskly at Nagasaki. Whether all this delay bodes anything like a peaceful settlement of our differences with the Tycoon, it would be rather difficult to say, but all that has yet taken place only makes more evident the dislike of these barbarians to have intercourse with us, and that the treaty of Lord Elgin was a blunder and a mistake. Every item of accurate intelligence from Japan shows reluctance on the part of the people to have friendly relations with foreigners, and the wisdom of forcing ourselves upon the Japanese in such circumstances, is not merely doubtful; it has been too clearly proved to be disastrous. That the Japanese Government is eager to postpone fulfilment of the stipulations of the treaty which it entered into with Lord Elgin on the part of Great Britain, has been made plain to us in many ways, and by none more so, than the mission of the Japanese Envoys to Europe last year. The great object of this mission was to obtain, if not the annulment, at least the postponment, of the treaty obligations, not with England merely but with France, and all the other powers, that were parties to them. Representations to this effect were made by the Japanese through the Dutch to the French Government, and through the latter to England. On receipt of these representations, Earl Russell thought it necessary to explain to other Governments, the exact position of affairs between Her Majesty's Government and Japan, as it was advisable that all the powers should act in concert. He explained that at the very time Her Majesty's Government was asked to postpone the execution of some parts of the treaty—it also received intelligence of a murderous attack upon Her Majesty's Legation at Yedo, which altered of course the ordinary position of affairs—and accordingly, whatever might have been done by the British Government in other circumstances, till the insult and injury offered to the Queen's representative had been atoned for, no negotiations of another sort could be listened to. Her Majesty's Government therefore decided "to treat the mission as one of ceremony and of friendly regard for European powers, rather than as a mission of business." The French Government coincided with the views of the British Government, M. Thouvenel (the French Minister) having at the same time stated to Earl Cowley, the British Ambassador at Paris, that he had received in writing from the Japanese Envoys a communication containing demands which he considered "quite inadmissable." This was in April 1862. In May the Japanese Envoys arrived in England. Simultaneously almost with the arrival of the Envoys,—a despatch dated 11th February 1862, was received at the Foreign office from our Minister at Yedo, Mr. Alcock (now Sir Rutherford Alcock), informing the Foreign Secretary of the execution of three of the band that were engaged in the attack on the British Legation in the month of July preceding. These men were executed secretly in their prisons, but this it appears was according to law. Mr. Alcock says, as he rode to Yokohama next day:—"three gory heads, recently severed from their trunks, looked grimly down upon me, elevated only a little above the level of my own." He was struck, he says, with the resemblance of one of these heads to that of one of the men in the affray who was wounded and made prisoner. Another gentleman who had no knowledge of this execution, but who saw the heads at another time, participated in the fancy that had seized Mr. Alcock, yet when the latter examined the placards placed beneath, which he found means to decipher—it turned out that the criminals "whose heads were thus exposed were simply highway robbers, executed for entering a temple and stealing;" thus showing that if they were the heads of three assailants of the Legation, it is clear "the Government did not dare in exposing them to make it known," and it had otherwise been reported, "that a short time before, the Ministers were menaced with the revenge of the men's comrades, if execution took place." What an illustration does this afford as Mr. Alcock states "of the country, and the position, not only of the foreign representatives, but of the members of the Government!"

The Japanese Envoys brought a letter from the Tycoon addressed to the Queen, which they were very anxious to deliver into Her Majesty's own hands, but this could not be arranged in consequence of the deep affliction in which Her Majesty was then plunged; but the letter was duly delivered otherwise, and a gracious reply given to it. After several ceremonial visits to the Foreign Secretary, they succeeded in getting, what they were very desirous of, an interview on affairs of business. Earl Russell first received them to discuss business matters on the 16th May, and on this occasion, while they professed great anxiety to be on friendly terms with England, and to [illegible] increase of commercial intercourse, they yet pressed on the Foreign Secretary the difficulties of the Government, on one hand with "the opposition of the influential classes, and of the poor on the other, the latter being influenced more particularly by the augmented price of the necessaries of life resulting from the export trade carried on by foreigners; on these grounds they urged the necessity of forbearance in insisting upon the opening of additional ports, a measure which they would have deferred for a time." At this interview, however, Earl Russell was unable to receive the whole of their communication, Mr. Alcock was daily expected to arrive, and all discussion was adjourned till he should do so.

On the 5th of June another interview took place between the Envoys and the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Alcock being also present. Of the interview held on this occasion, Earl Russell gave a detailed account to the Acting British Representative at Yedo, Mr. Winchester, on the 9th of June 1862. Having ascertaining from Mr. Alcock what passed between himself and the Japanese Government before his departure from Yedo, Earl Russell communicated to the Envoys the views of Her Majesty's Government on the propositions which they had made, about deferring certain stipulations in the treaty, in consequence of the reasons assigned. Her Majesty's Government agreed to what was asked for but stipulated for these concessions, that all other conditions of the Treaty should forthwith be strictly complied with, and should the Japanese Government fail to comply strictly, with the other conditions of the Treaty, the concessions then made would fall to the ground, and Her Majesty's Government would hold themselves free to insist upon the immediate opening of the reserved ports and cities. A memorandum of these concessions and conditions was prepared by the Foreign Secretary, which at a subsequent meeting was agreed to and signed by the Japanese Envoys, and we have reproduced it in another part of our paper for the information of our readers. At the meeting we are now referring to, the Japanese Envoys directed the attention of Her Majesty Government to other matters which made them very uneasy. The visits of ships of war to Japanese ports, the necessity of prohibiting in times of scarcity the export of certain articles from Japan, and the unsatisfactory state of the currency. Earl Russell in his despatch to the British Charge d'Affairs, gives favorable testimony to the conduct and general bearing of the Japanese Envoys when in England. "It is due," he says, "to the Envoys that you should state to the Japanese Government that the manner in which they have conducted themselves in this country has produced a favorable impression. They have fairly upheld the interests entrusted to them, and by their conciliatory disposition have rendered it more easy for Her Majesty's Government to comply with the wishes of the Tycoon." Before the Japanese Envoys left Europe, intelligence of the outrage on the British Legation in July last had been received—and before they could arrive in their own country, the second outrage in September—when Mr. Richardson was murdered, had been communicated to the English Foreign Office. It is for these outrages that we are now very justly demanding reparation—and reparation in some way we must have—but when this is accomplished, to persevere in commercial intercourse with semi-barbarians, entertaining such opinions as we have just detailed, with no better right than the mere letter of our bond, would be a policy not only questionable, but in the present state of Japanese feeling on the subject, dishonorable.

WE regret to notice from a telegram received yesterday that the Overland Mail steamer *Bengal*, which left Calcutta on the 23rd June last, was to return to Saugor, she having damaged her screw in the Eastern Channel.

WE understand the Government of India has refused to sanction the separate appointment of a Superintendent of the Bombay Marine, and a Secretary thereto, on the ground that the duties connected with the office are not of so onerous a character, but that they may be easily performed by the same person who holds the office of Master Attendant.

MODIFICATIONS IN OUR TREATY WITH JAPAN.

ARRANGED BETWEEN EARL RUSSELL AND THE JAPANESE ENVOYS ON SIXTH JUNE 1862.

IT has been represented to Her Britannic Majesty's Minister in Japan by the Ministers of the Tycoon, and to Her Majesty's Government by the Envoys who have been sent to England by the Tycoon, that difficulties are experienced by the Tycoon and his Ministers in giving effect to their engagements with foreign Powers having Treaties with Japan, in consequence of the opposition offered by a party in Japan which is hostile to all intercourse with foreigners.

Her Majesty's Government having taken those representations into consideration, are prepared, on the conditions hereinafter specified, to consent to defer for a period of five years, to commence from the 1st of January, 1863, the fulfilment of those portions of the 3rd Article of the Treaty between Great Britain and Japan of the 26th of August, 1858, which provide for the opening to British subjects of the port of Ne-egata or some other convenient port on the West Coast of Nipon on the 1st day of January, 1860, and of the port of Hiogo on the 1st day of January, 1863, and for the residence of British subjects in the city of Yeddo from the 1st day of January, 1862, and in the city of Osaca from the 1st day of January, 1863.

Her Majesty's Government, in order to give to the Japanese Ministers the time those Ministers consider necessary to enable them to overcome the opposition now existing, are willing to make these large concessions of their rights under Treaty; but they expect that the Tycoon and his Ministers will in all other respects strictly execute at the ports of Nagasaki, Hakodadi, and Kanagawa, all the other stipulations of the Treaty; that they will publicly revoke the old law outlawing foreigners; and that they will specifically abolish and do away with—

1. All restrictions, whether as regards quantity or price, on the sale by Japanese to foreigners of all kinds of merchandize according to Article XIV of the Treaty of the 26th of August, 1858.

2. All restrictions on labour, and more particularly on the hire of carpenters, boatmen, boats and coolies, teachers, and servants of whatever denomination.

3. All restrictions whereby Daimios are prevented from sending their produce to market, and from selling the same directly by their own agents.

4. All restrictions resulting from attempts on the part of the Custom-house authorities and other officials to obtain fees.

5. All restrictions limiting the classes of persons who shall be allowed to trade with foreigners at the ports of Nagasaki, Hakodadi, and Kanagawa.

6. All restrictions imposed on free intercourse of a social kind between foreigners and the people of Japan.

In fulfilment of the strict fulfilment by the Tycoon and his Ministers of these conditions, which, indeed, are no other than those which they are already bound by Treaty to fulfil, Her Majesty's Government will, at any time within the aforesaid period of five years, commencing from the 1st of January, 1863, be entitled to withdraw the concessions in regard to the ports and cities made by this Memorandum, and to call upon the Tycoon and his Ministers to carry out, without delay, the whole of the provisions of the Treaty of August 26, 1858, and specifically to open the aforesaid ports and cities for the trade and residence of British subjects.

The Envoys of the Tycoon accredited to Her Britannic Majesty announce their intention, on their return to Japan, to submit to the Tycoon and his Ministers the policy and expediency of opening to foreign commerce the port of Tsushima in Japan, as a means by which the interests of Japan will be materially promoted; and they engage to suggest to the Tycoon and his Ministers to evince their good will to the nations of Europe, and their desire to extend commerce between Japan and Europe, by reducing the duties on wines and spirits imported into Japan, and by permitting glass-ware to be inserted in the list of articles on which an import duty of 5 per cent. is levied, and thereby remedying an omission inadvertently made on the conclusion of the Treaty; and they further engage to recommend to the Tycoon and his Ministers to make arrangements for the establishment at Yokohama and Nagasaki of warehouses in which goods coming from abroad may be deposited, under the control of Japanese officers, without payment of duties, until such time as the importers shall obtain purchasers for such goods, and be prepared to remove them on the payment of the import duties.

Her Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and the Envoys of the Tycoon have accordingly signed this Memorandum, which will be transmitted by the former to Her Majesty's Representative in Japan, and by the latter to the Tycoon and his Ministers, as an evidence of the arrangement made between them on this 6th day of June 1862.

(Signed) RUSSELL.

(Signatures of the three Japanese Envoys)

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

CALCUTTA, *28th June* 1863.

Mail Steamer *Bengal* at Eastern Channel light, with screw damaged; will return to Saugor.

LOCAL.

THE American ship *Pocahontas*, which arrived in our harbour on Thursday last from Boston, has brought a cargo of ice.

VAKEELS OF THE HIGH COURT.—We understand that in future no one will be allowed to practise as a Vukeel in the High Court, Appellate side, except those who have obtained a competent knowledge of English Law, in the Government Law Classes.

THE BANK OF INDIA.—We hear that Mr. Peebles, Manager of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, has been appointed Agent on behalf of the new Bank of India, to establish a branch in London, and he proceeds to England as soon as arrangements for the purpose are completed.

CHOLERA IN HARBOUR.—We regret to hear that an officer and twelve men, crew of the French steamer *Forbin*, who were transferred on board the *Semiramis*, died of cholera during the present week; and out of the eighteen men admitted to the European General Hospital, six have died, the rest being under medical treatment.

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 hours of the 2nd July 1863.

BROACH.—Scattered clouds S. W.
BULSAR.—Cloudy and rainy.
SURAT.—Cloudy and sultry.

At 9 hours 3rd July.

BROACH.—Occasional showers S. W. light.
BULSAR.—Cloudy and sultry.
SURAT.—Cloudy and sultry.

BOMBAY PROPRIETARY SCHOOL.

A GENERAL Special Meeting of the Shareholders of the "Bombay Proprietary School" was held in the office of Messrs. Hormusjee Muncherjee's Sons in the Fort, Rampart Row, the Hon'ble Jugonnath Sunkersett, Esq., in the chair. Among the gentlemen present on the occasion, were Messrs. Pestonjee Hormusjee Cama, Eduljee Bomanjee Morris, Bomanjee Framjee Cama, Dossabhoy Hormusjee Cama, Dossabhoy Framjee Cama, and Kavasjee Nusserwanjee (the Secretary.)

The Proceedings commenced with the following address delivered by the chairman:

GENTLEMEN,—Before entering upon the business of this meeting, permit me, as Chairman of the Finance Committee, to make a few observations. The Bombay Proprietary School was opened, as is well known, at the suggestion of Mr. H. Cooke, our indefatigable Educational Inspector, and the late lamented Bomanjee Hormusjee Wadia, who had always advocated the cause of education, and to whose zeal and ability the Committee is greatly indebted. It was established at first on trial; and the experiment has so far succeeded, that it behoves the Proprietors to raise the standard of the school, so as to make it worthy the wealth and prosperity of the native community of Bombay. As the Committee has hitherto conducted the business of this useful institution without any specific rules, and the want of some rules is much felt, the Committee, in conjunction with Mr. Coke, has, with a view to supply this want, framed certain rules, which the Committee, on the eve of retiring from office, begs to submit for your consideration and for eventual adoption, if approved. I cannot allow the present opportunity to pass, without expressing, in the name of the Committee, our extreme gratification at Mr Coke's return to the scene of his labours, and our deep regret at the deplorable and heavy loss which this Institution has sustained in the lamented death of Mr. Bomanjee Hormusjee Wadia. Nor can I conclude this, without recording the Committee's appreciation of Mr. Beyt's unremitting attention and zeal, in organizing and bringing this institution to its present satisfactory condition, and of the attention and alacrity evinced by the late and present Secretary in carrying out the Committee's instructions.

The Secretary then read the new rules as prepared by the old Finance Committee.

Proposed by Mr. Eduljee Bomanjee Morris, and seconded by Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee Cama, and carried—"That the rules now read be adopted."

Proposed by Mr. Dossabhoy Hormusjee Cama, and seconded by Mr. Eduljee Bomanjee Morris, and carried—"That the thanks of this meeting be given to the members of the Finance Committee for the zeal and industry shown by them in the discharge of their duty."

Proposed by Mr. Bomanjee Framjee Cama, and seconded by Mr. Dossabhoy Hormusjee Cama and carried—"That the following gentlemen be elected as members of the Finance Committee for the management of the school.

The Hon'ble Jugonnath Sunkersett, Esq., Chairman. *Members.*—Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq., Cowasjee Jehangeejee, Esq., Pestonjee Hormusjee Camajee, Esq., Bomanjee Jejeebhoy, Esq., Dossabhoy Framjee Camajee, Esq., and Hormusjee Bomanjee Wadia, Esq."

The chairman then said that thanks must be given to Messrs. Hormusjee Muncherjee Camajee's Sons for their having kindly allowed the use of their office room for the meeting, particularly to Mr. Pestonjee Hormusjee Cama for the zeal and interest he takes in the affairs of this school.

Proposed by Mr. Pestonjee Hormusjee Camajee, and seconded by Mr. Eduljee Bomanjee Morris, and carried,—"That thanks be given to the chairman for his able conduct in the chair."

The meeting then dispersed at five P.M.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—3RD JULY 1863.

(BEFORE H. E. LEEKE, ESQ.)

ASSAULT.—Seven Marwadees, named Purusram Jeevandass, Jeysmul Futteychund, Motoomul Jomkeeram, Jettanund Essurdass, Tellamull Gidoomull, Purusram Megraz, and Vussoomul Khemchund, were severally placed at the bar, charged with assaulting a Marwadee by name Kookchund Bhagchund.

Mr. Hormusjee appeared on behalf of the prosecution.

Mr. Prentis defended the prisoners.

Mr. Hormusjee said the prisoners were all creditors of complainant, and for some reason or other they became apprehensive that their debts would not be paid, and therefore they hit upon the expedient of calling the complainant to the shop of a Marwadee merchant named Shamuldass Tejbhan. Complainant accompanied one of the defendants, and when they came to the shop, he was told to put his signature to a document which was prepared by the defendants. The prosecutor refused to do so, alleging as a reason that that would be in fraud of his other creditors, and further that he was not involved in insolvent circumstances. The altercation lasted about fifteen minutes, and one of the prisoners said "beat, beat him, that is the only way to extort his signature;" thereupon the defendants fell upon the complainant mercilessly, and administered to him severe blows and kicks on different parts of his body. Being overpowered, the complainant at last put his signature to certain documents in a confused state of mind. Mr. Hormusjee afterwards called the prosecutor.

Kookchund Bhagchund, the complainant, was then examined, and told the foregoing story over again.

Mr. Prentis cross-examined the prosecutor at considerable length.

His Worship adjourned the case till after the Sessions.

DITTO.—George Wenderwood, and James Thom, were placed at the bar charged with assaulting Mrs. Gowden.

Prosecutrix stated she knew defendants by sight. About five days ago, at three P.M., while she was in her room asleep, two Europeans came there. The defendant No. 1 came to her cot where she was sleeping, and sat upon it. Prosecutrix immediately sat up. She tried to go to the door to open it, but the defendant No. 1 caught her with his hands. Defendant No. 2 did nothing.

A Marwadee was examined, but he failed to corroborate the statement of the plaintiff.

His Worship dismissed the charge against the defendants, as there was no evidence before the Court to prove that defendants did commit the assault as alleged by the complainant.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONS.

THE following petition has been addressed to the Commissioners:—

GENTLEME

the British officers stationed in the city, and with the hearty co-operation of the native inhabitants. The early opening of the railway which will connect Delhi with other sources from which its trade is fed both to the East and West, will doubtless greatly increase its prosperity, a result which the Government of India will continue to regard as a matter of earnest solicitude."

The following is being circulated in the station, I hope a sufficient sum be subscribed. The jewellery, &c., is estimated to cost Rs. 2,500. ! !

" Extract From proceedings of Sub-Committee of Municipal Commission 22nd June.

" Read letter from Secretary Chamber of Commerce requesting co-operation of Commissioners in carrying out the resolution of the Chamber, regarding the presentation to the Prince and Princess of Wales of a suitable offering on their marriage.

" Resolved, that the object is approved and commended to the community of Delhi. They propose if sufficient funds can be raised for the purpose, that the Delhi Contribution shall consist of a specimen of a Delhi Bracelet, especially manufactured for the occasion, and be placed in a carved sandal-wood casket, inlaid with ivory and ebony, the panels to contain paintings on ivory of Delhi."—*Delhi Gazette, June 27.*

PESHAWUR, *20th June.*

ON Wednesday last we were fortunate enough to get a smart fall of rain, which gave us a few hours respite, and made the climate most enjoyable; the night was refreshing; one almost felt prodigal in one's strength, but alas! the next midday's sun was bright as ever, and the atmosphere more oppressive, because so moist. Several of the earlier visitors to Cashmere have returned with but indifferent satisfaction at their 'bags', but considering the number of sportsmen who annually visit Cashmere, it is almost wonderful many wild animals should remain within easy reach of Srinuggar. For every officer who has returned from the much favoured valley, some ten have taken their departure, so that we can scarce boast of any Dundrearies among us. Perhaps I may have met one in my evening drive of yesterday, I won't tell you the tint of the gold lace on his cap, or cloth surmounting it. A few other solitary horsemen were riding slowly up and down the central road, each looking as though he wondered what in creation could be worth living for. Such must be the season constantly, with July, August, September, and October still to the fore. This prospect, or some other, has induced Captain Phillipson to sell out of H. M.'s 7th Hussars. Mr. Wilkin, that prince of race Secretaries, will probably get his troop.

A sensation is worth anything up here in this dreary time. After trying various experiments with decidedly useless results, I directed my steps to the station library with a view to procuring Aurora Floyd, or something else in the light and easy reading style. The building is all man can wish, and was constructed in times gone by, when the Sikhs ruled the valley. The garden round about the library is one of the prettiest spots in Peshawur, the guard over the place perfect—dressed *à la Zouave*, one is tempted to ask the men how they like the novel costume. 'Oh! whatever pleases the sirkar, pleases us.' 'Then you really like it better than the old dress?' 'We have put two hours off duty in the twenty-four, and one of those is occupied fastening on the gaiters!"

The intelligent sepoy with a martyr's look pictured on his countenance, remains pondering whether the interrogator is about to put lance in rest to redress his grievance, but no, he is in search of a sensation; and mounting exactly twenty steps, reaches a charming open verandah, it is a good height from the ground level, suicide is in fashion, capital place; found a sensation at last, but a decidedly unpleasant one; turn away with a shudder, and enter ante-room; several cases of stuffed birds—all mouldering—meet the view, most prominent is still a snake open mouthed, looking hungry—sensation two; but not of the nature sought; pass on to the central circular room stored with a nations' learning, don't forget to notice the warming apparatus—a stove scarce bigger than a Mussleman's hookah, and not unlike one; but the central room is *the* library. Smith and Jones are seated at the solitary central table. About four stale magazines, and as many papers are being tumbled and crumbled by our friends; Smith succeeds in extricating one leaf of the *Delhi*, and in his thirst for "knowledge comes upon one of my choicest letters. Who the deuce is *Orange Blossom*, Jones?" "Don't know old fellow, they say 'tis R ——, but I don't believe it, he'd write better grammar!" Sensation at last, both profound, and horrible, I feel inclined to ask the meaning of the insult, yet dare not, but take shelter under the Baboo's wings. Smith is reading a novel, and understands the tongue, if broken up to suit his understanding. "Any new books got Baboo?" "Yes." "Let us see them." He conducts me straightway to the Mill on the Floss—which really is, so far as I could judge, the newest library book obtainable; the rest comprise a fusty set of encyclopædias, Lady Morgan's Memoirs, and other dry volumes, which no person in search of amusement could read. Why then hasn't Peshawur a library? Why, at the time since a meeting to set one on foot was held; it ended in providing coffee, muffins, and journals. The Cantonment Joint Magistrate is present librarian, and a more inestimable administrator of justice doesn't exist in the peninsula, but he doesn't care for the library, he has no time for it, he has his private griefs—that Indian Penal Code would undermine a stronger constitution. Ah! it makes one sigh to recollect the old times; as Vilkins says one had a ball on one's nigger to them." "Deuce, it must be dearer three dozen, and oblige yours ever, Vilkins." Now suppose you want to chide one of your retainers, you must proceed formally before the Small Cause Court Judge. But a short time since, an officer on the staff 'went to law' with his khitmutghar on principle, the offence was mild, trial occupied three days, damages awarded plaintiff rupees 6-8, cost of procedure to plaintiff 5 Rs. clear gain rupee 1-8;—eight annas per diem.

I hear the thieves have again been making free with soldiers' firearms, this time from Cherat. One would suppose our neighbours meditated war against us; nothing in the shape of uniform or weapons appears to come amiss to them, and should we ever see their battalions we may be reminded of John Mayne's poetry.

> But ne'er for uniform or air
> Was sic a group reviewed elsewhere!
> The short, the tall; fat folk and spare;
> Gyde-scarred, and limping,
> Up to their guns—the tall engines,
> Escrowed or begged, were of a' kinds
> For bloody war, or bat 'designs,
> Or shooting cashiers—
> Long fowling pieces, matchlocks,
> And blunderbusses!

Talking of war, the large number of regiments assembled in Peshawur, and the reports of others coming in, has given rise to some hostile movement in the bazaar, but I believe the only enemy Government has to contend with, is disease, which is said to prostrate two regiments per regiment in September or October, a fact which may account for the reluctance in letting the station at the present time, which was recently been abandoned by Cavalry, Colonel Hayley, and the Guides, and the climate of Peshawur is not to be trifled with. The diseases of climate are reported as severe, as the state of the churches at Tarnop to the community of Peshawur. Let me come next at 10 A. M., is 92 in my room now at 10 P. M., is 92 and may soon be 100, with a sleep from drooping your—

ORANGE BLOSSOM."—*Id.*

SIND.

THE WEATHER.—For the last few days the state of the atmosphere has been sultry and oppressive, with an over-clouded sky, indicating an early approach of rain. The end of last week reminded us of those sweltering days experienced in Bombay immediately preceding the South-West Monsoon. On Sunday forenoon, the sky was overcast with thick masses of Cumuli, and about half-past one P.M., an ominous bank of sand-impregnated clouds loomed above the horizon towards the North-East. Slowly but scarcely is rose and bore on towards our Camp, giving widely warning by the thunder around—near, like that of a mighty rushing wind." This was the signal for closing up every door, window, and aperture of every dwelling within its influence. About two o'clock, this unceremonious aerial visitor spread with terrific rapidity over the whole of the Camp, enveloping it in a vast sand tornado. This was speedily followed by repeated peals of thunder and brilliant flashes of sheet lightning, and a most refreshing downpour of rain which continued until 4 o'clock, when the storm temporarily lulled. As evening closed in, there were indica-

know what gratitude is due to the memory of the deceased Counsel, who lived in the pre-glacial era. It was chiefly through Mr. Longueville Clark's exertions that a free site was obtained for the erection of an Icehouse, and that the earliest Ice-laden ships were admitted into the Port without payment of dues or charges of any kind. To him, too, Calcutta is largely indebted for the Metcalfe Hall, and, indeed, it may be safely said that no liberal movement was ever started without receiving his warm support and co-operation. It is needless, however, to do more than mention the bare fact that, without any fault of her own, a daughter of Longueville Clarke is dependent on the kindly aid of her father's old friends and fellow-citizens, to insure a large and open-handed response from high and low, from rich and poor.—*Id.*

THE Delhi prize-money is indeed well sucked at and drawn upon, every one apparently thinking it inexhaustible and accessible to all claws and clutches. The relatives of Colonel Chester, who, as Adjutant General of the Army, was killed at the battle of Budlee-ke-Serai, on the 8th of June, 1857, have sent out to this country a claim for the prize-money of his rank out of the Delhi Fund, and the claim has been referred to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. Considering that Colonel Chester never lived to see the walls of Delhi, or take part in its investment and siege, we cannot see how the claim can be admitted, unless, indeed, the battle of Budlee-ke-Serai be considered as a part of the siege operations, in which case the claim is, of course, valid.—*Englishman, June 26.*

WE regret to learn that an accident, which might have proved very serious, occurred on the river abreast of Seal's Ghat, at 8-35 P.M. on Sunday. The East India Railway Company's steam-ferry *Calcutta* had just been cast off from the wharf at Armenian Ghat when she ran athwart some eight cargo boats made fast to the outer buoy, No. 8 Calcutta Moorings. It is said that gross negligence is to be attributed to the officer in charge of the ferry for not backing astern when leaving the wharf so as to have had room to swing. Knowing as he must have done that the vessel was lying with her head downwards, and that the ebb had made some time previously, the ferry should have been swung to the ebb at slack water as is generally the case. It is to be hoped that no lives have been sacrificed, the damage to the boats and their cargoes is of minor consideration.—*Id.*

MR. SHERIFF GLADSTONE AND THE CITIZENS OF CALCUTTA.

(From the Englishman, June 23.)

As we informed our readers yesterday a number of the citizens whose requisition to the Sheriff to convene a public meeting had been returned to them by Mr. S. Gladstone, with an intimation that, "in his opinion," such a meeting was not desirable, forwarded a Memorial to the Chief Justice on Saturday with a view to a decision of the powers and duties of the office of the Sheriff in cases of this kind, which document the following is a copy :—

TO THE HONOURABLE SIR BARNES PEACOCK, KT., CHIEF JUSTICE.

The Memorial of the undersigned British subjects, Inhabitants of Calcutta.

HUMBLY SHEWETH,—That on the fifteenth of the current month your Memorialists, together with more than three hundred of their fellow-citizens, addressed to the Sheriff of Calcutta a Requisition for him to convene a public meeting in the Town Hall of Calcutta for the purpose of considering certain propositions for a reform in the present condition and regulations of the public bazaar for the supply of provisions; being a subject affecting the public health and well-being, as well as the private interests, of individual citizens.

That on the seventeenth instant the Sheriff returned to the Requisitionists the following reply :—

Sheriff's Office, June 17, 1863.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th instant, requesting me to convene a public Meeting of the inhabitants of the Town of Calcutta, to consider what measures should be adopted to remedy the present filthy and unwholesome state of our Bazaars for the supply of food, also for prevention of fraud and extortion practised thereat daily by servants and others paid to make purchases for their employers, and finally for the adoption of a Petition to the Lieutenant Governor on the subject."

While fully admitting that the subject is one of considerable importance to the individual residents in Calcutta, I do not think it is of that public nature which would justify me in convening a Meeting which I must therefore decline to do.

I return your letter, and am your obedient servant,

S. GLADSTONE, Sheriff of Calcutta.

That your Memorialists hold the refusal of the Sheriff to convene such meeting,—it being for a public object, and in no way likely to cause riot or any other breach of the peace,—to be a denial of a recognised and established privilege of their citizenship, and that such denial is beyond the powers of the office of the Sheriff.

That the Sheriff admits the object of the Requisitionists to be a reasonable one, and their number goes to prove that it is essentially a public one; and that the Sheriff gives no reason for his refusal to fulfil the duty required of him, other than his individual opinion.

That as the representative of the Crown your Memorialists are advised that it is only through your Lordship that they can obtain a remedy for this encroachment of the Sheriff upon their recognised right as citizens, to assemble for the purpose of discussion and petition, upon a public question duly set forth in their Requisition.

Your Memorialists therefore pray that your Lordship will cause instructions to be given to the Sheriff that the Public Meeting desired by your Memorialists, as citizens signing the Requisition herein alluded to, may be convened by him according to the usual custom.

And your Memorialists, as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

With a prompt courtesy strongly in contrast with the tardy incivility of Mr. Gladstone's original proceeding, the Chief Justice returned, early yesterday morning, the following reply :—

TO WALTER BRETT, ESQ.

SIR,—I received your letter on Saturday evening, and also the memorial, inclosed therewith, signed by you and many other gentlemen. I wrote to the Sheriff, expressing my opinion, but he still declines to convene the meeting. I have no power to issue any orders or instructions to him on the subject, nor can I compel him to convene a meeting, if he has a right to exercise his own discretion in the matter. The Sheriff in Calcutta is in a very different position from that of a Sheriff of a county in England; his duties are principally ministerial, such as the execution of the process of the Court, and not to any extent in respect of those duties that the Court has any power over him. In practice as Sheriff of Calcutta, he acts as a county court towards him, has been requested as a matter of courtesy to convene meetings of the inhabitants of Calcutta, but I am aware that a public meeting here has no validity in point of law [illegible] convened by the Sheriff. The Sheriff cannot, of himself, or upon the requisition of any number of persons, call upon them, and invite the public to meet and discuss [illegible] the subjects mentioned in the requisition to the meeting, without his intervention, and, as I understand, they are not deprived of any right by his refusal to convene the meeting.—Believe me yours very truly,

B. PEACOCK.

We cannot but admire the resolution with which Mr. Gladstone persists in his very gratuitous discourtesy; nor are we sorry for an occasion of the outset of the new Municipal era in Calcutta, thus definitely to settle the position of the Sheriff amongst us. It is indeed "a very different position from that of a Sheriff of a county in England," as different as is the mode here of nominating anybody whom one of the Judges can be induced to adopt as the dispenser of a small sort of professional patronage in the High Court. Outside of that Court it is settled that the Sheriff's "honours" are a matter of his fellow-citizens' courtesy,—not likely again to be exercised in the present Shrievalty; and his powers and influence *nil*. His political status is just that which he may possess in his private capacity; and, as we before suggested, in Calcutta every man may be his own Sheriff upon due occasion. Future Sheriffs of more sensitive nature, and greater experience, will hardly thank Mr. Gladstone for the studied discourtesy which has fixed their official position as that of responsible hangmen and chief process-servers of the High Court and nothing more.

WHICH WILL WIN?

(To the Editor of the Daily News, May 25.)

SIR,—Amongst the many discrepant opinions on the real earnestness of desire for the these sources, calmly examined, suggest some conclusions which, at the risk of presumption, may be put on record in the hope of drawing attention to points which may be handled by men more specially and individually qualified.

Which will win in a war has been long since roughly decided by common sense. The world and Napoleon have alike agreed that Providence is with the last dollar and the largest armies. This profane maxim was no doubt current equally in the Northern and Southern States during their Mexican expedition, when passions were less strongly roused. Each side now naturally substitutes for it faith in the goodness of their cause and the unanimity and fervour of their populations. Great part of the conviction of Englishmen that the South will succeed, at least among noble-minded Englishmen, rests upon the analogous belief that the devotion and energy of the South renders her one soldier equal to the three of the North. Napoleon's axiom is, in fact, no truth, when nakedly stated. A noble cause makes the smaller army the larger, and multiplies the few loaves and fishes with miraculous increase and duration. But when the reduplicating forces of superior energy are exhausted, and the belief in their cause and determination to pursue it equal on each side, numerical and financial superiority will resume its mechanical importance, and three beats one by laws which the sun cannot disobey. Reckoning men of European descent, North is three to one against South in numbers, and far more than three to one in money. Are there, then, sufficiently strong reasons to expect a suspension of the Napoleonic axiom? Allow that quality often balances quantity. As war advances, does not experience show that quality equalizes itself? War, like jealousy, makes the meat it feeds on: the skill and resolution of the better army is transferred to the inferior, if backed by an equally resolute national impulse: the defence, in a word, gradually loses its vantage ground: until quality at last vanishes, and quantity wins the day. I will give one instance: our campaigns from Waterloo to Waterloo.

I will try to examine these propositions by the cold clear light of facts, putting aside the highly refracting, though prismatic and glorifying medium of sympathy. So vast is the importance of the issue of this war to England and to the world, that it is worth while at least to make the attempt; and if it should chance that conclusions, ultimately verified, are reached, it will be by way, not of prophesy, but of inference.

Taking without question the greater energy and devotion of the South, there are many reasons which render these qualities inevitable results of the conflict, not proofs of superior moral energy. Nations at war, like schoolboys with their snow castles. The inside, by the nature of the case, makes the more tenacious fight. The one man with his back to the wall of his own house hits out straighter and harder than the three who are assailing him and swearing that it is theirs. The defence is, in a word, more demonstratively—more impera tively—vigorous than the attack. Defeat disorganizes risk only that they may have to renew the assault. Here and there in history, highly exceptional circumstances have given invaders the force and fury of resistants. It was so when armed France went out to do battle for the Republican idea against the German Confederation. If the primary impulse of the Federals had been such, the Southern cause could hardly have escaped annihilation. But we know that the North was coerced into actual war, under surprise, and reluctantly. It was better than in the nature of things that they should show that peculiar concentration of energy without which the South could not have held its own for two campaigns. But they have shown the quality which answers to it on the part of assailants—steady persistence in the assault. This persistence is what enables numerical and financial superiority to tell; and great indeed must those natural advantages be which qualify the defensive party for long, much more for final, success in such a conflict. History like a proverb, is a sword which may be turned both ways; but examples like those of Thermopylæ, Parga, Switzerland against Napoleon—names which I cite simply as instances of fact, and free from any associations of sentiment—must be set against Portugal and Holland by calm inquirers. Which is likely to tire first is, I apprehend, what the issue must turn on; for, given equal determination, priority of exhaustion will be ever so heroic must follow minority in resources, unless the South possessed, what it manifestly does not, an impregnable position.

Is the North, then, justified in its claim to equality in determination? Prophecies against Federal persistence have been rife in England. At first it was the want of discipline; then desertion; then the paper issues; then the rise in gold; then the democratic party; then the West; Federal defeats, *passim*; then, as prophecy after prophecy failed, such smaller and more personal omens as the idiosyncrasy of Mr. Greeley, the rhetoric of Mr. O. W. Phillips; ending at last in the *Times'* correspondent, in a lecture to the young ladies of New York, administered in terms as sweet and sonorous as any in that vocabulary of General Butler, "Positively the last time" has been almost a monthly announcement. In many of these prophecies there was much probability. The Federals have, in fact, been exposed to every temptation to desist—armies at first inferior; generals probably less skilful, and certainly less successful; Confederates almost dominant in their trading capital and adjoining States; threats, entreaties, adjurations from France and England to yield; financial and commercial pressure, which tells much more on their civilization than on the more simple South. Difficulties of never giving in, dying in the last ditch, and the like, are so uniformly made in warfare, that they will reckon for little on either side with men who look to acts. In spite of the freedom of criticism which has been for some months exercised in the North, determination to persevere is the almost unanimous cry of journals and meetings; even the democratic reaction, aided as it was by many powerful reasons, irrespective of Southern sympathy, has died away in feeble protest; no act of the executive betrays the least proclivity to slacken: the dogged determination to invade is as pronounced as the dogged determination to resist the invaders.

Meantime, whilst the motive power or vital force of war appears thus to be evenly shared, though inevitably displayed in a more concentrated and lively way by the defence, the material of war is (and this even as a result of that demonstrative energy) unanimously laid more rapidly amongst the smaller and poorer population. At first the one man of the South was equal to much more than the one of the North in many ways, besides standing back to the wall. Southern armies consisted of more military stuff; they acted on the inner circle; their officers were chosen with more sense; the draft, owing to the black people on the estates, deranged their daily life and means of supply far less; desertion was more frequent, or suppressed more rigidly. The bravery of men, and the devotion of women, aided by the advantages of territory, and what succours have reached them through the blockade, have turned these primary favourable points for the defence to the best account. But that it has been only the energy of defence is indicated by the non-use which the Confederates have almost invariably made of great successes. It might be enough for them, as we often hear it argued, to stand solely upon successful defence, if the other side were not equally persistent, and more powerful. But when these conditions are found, how can the unequal strife end, except in the exhaustion to which the last message of Davis made distinct reference? Or what besieging army, in such circumstances (to take a near analogy), was ever compelled to desist, except by Gibralter-like position, powerful sallies, or forcible diversion?

The signs of that exhaustion are to be read elsewhere than in a Presidential message. Compared with the North—gold is higher, provisions and supplies are scanter, conscription is more pressing, men are scarcer, women are more excited. These seem signs not to be mistaken; at any rate, not to be overlooked. Above all, there is the constant loss of fortified places and of territory, hardly in any case permanently regained. From an English military journal of ability I take the following statement:—"We are apt to forget the progress actually made by the Federals since the war began. We lose sight of Maryland, Missouri, Western Virginia, the shores of the Mississippi, Kentucky, half Tennessee, part of North Carolina, the seaboard of the whole Atlantic shore, save Charleston and Savannah, and of all the Gulf shore except Mobile, and recently Galveston. We forget [illegible] either tranquillized, quiescent, reduced to submission, occupied by Federal troops, or under the sword, since the summer campaign of 1861. If the reader will glance at the map, he will see it is a good deal done." This is the more noteworthy, because at first the Confederates took their opponents by surprise. Let us add the comparative inaction which (till the last battles) has, for some months, hung over generals from whom so much was expected in England—Jackson and Lee especially. This inaction is probably honourable to the brave leaders of the South; yet we may reasonably infer that it arises from internal weakness, and from the more skilful plan now at last apparently adopted by the Federals, aiming to secure outposts, to guard and recover the South-west, and to cut off the supplies of the Confederacy. What should retard the gradual process of exhaustion in these circumstances? If three are as decided as one—if they are only half as decided, other points being only tolerably equal, three must win, or there is no truth in arithmetic.

But will the North hold on? We are here on the dangerous ground, not of inference, but of prophetical surmise. Eliminating from this, as I have tried rigidly to do throughout, all disturbing elements of preference, and of the belief which almost inevitably springs from preference, the three main surmises seem to be—that Northern enlistments will soon be up, that conscription will be impossible, and that taxation will not be borne. That enlistment will recede, possible but, on the democratic command the situation, appears to be now dropped. But against the first surmise we have trustworthy accounts of a self-reliant spirit in certain sections at least of the Northern army which (threatening or not to the constitution is here not in point) guarantees it against the likelihood of disabling dissolution. In the disposition of the forces [illegible] the ordess from Washington, there is little if any sign of [illegible] dissolution is contemplated; everything said out to the contrary, for a summer's campaign. Not [illegible] accordingly, third surmises rest upon more powerful grounds than that [illegible] conscription could be spared in a land where the armed inhabitants are so precious, it has been spared [illegible] taxation never having been tried, the American [illegible] to try it—an argument pressing on both sides [illegible] force in a country [illegible] but on the North [illegible] luxuries [illegible] to avert exhibitions of [illegible] every [illegible] Mobile [illegible]

the initial organization of the South not accurately argued that the Confederate government from the first found it impossible to rely on voluntary enlistment, as the spirit which is amongst them renders it now perhaps unnecessary. But the Federals at any rate retain this former resort, should volunteering and bounties fail.

Did not the number and the ability of those who maintain the contrary—after making full allowance for the bias given by wishes, and sympathy, and fear—require that the inferences I have here set forth should be both held and expressed with the largest diffidence, it would seem hardly possible to doubt the general issue of the struggle. The smaller number against the larger; equal determination to persevere; the greater initial energy of the defence balanced by the progressive improvement of the material of the assault; gradual loss of tenable places, communication, and territory; consumption of men that cannot be replaced; growing scarcity of supplies (I omit, as matter of opinion, threats of secession within secession itself)—each of the three men is thus becoming fast equivalent as a unit to the one. Casting then aside, so far as a brief summary and imperfect knowledge warrant, what sciences call disturbing elements, "the issue reduces itself to a sum in arithmetical formula. Many fields may be fought before the end, and every announcement may shake men from their constancy; yet: "if be not now, it will come; the readiness is all."

On these data, what may that issue not improbably be? The questions constantly raised and answered in England, whether North can permanently hold down South, if subdued—whether the constitution could survive, and the like, are as irrelevant to an inquiry on the immediate conclusion as notice of the election of Louis Napoleon would be in the annals of 1815. It is idle to speculate on the political future of any nation, least of all a trans-atlantic nation. But that the termination of this war—the terms on which peace will be signed and European nations invited to recognise—can hardly be less favourable to the Federals than the Border States, the South-western, the Mississippi, with power to prevent the (otherwise imminent) renewal of an African slave trade, is in the long run inevitable, if the contest (as above argued) must ultimately be resolved into three units against one. Considering, indeed, lastly, what I think has been little noticed in England, that every where in North and South (West probably less markedly), it is a race highly excitable, given to sudden movement and panic, not tenacious apparently like the Russian or the Spaniard, it may be reasonably expected that, whenever and whichever way the tide turns, it will run violently in the new direction. This, if it be against the South, may place the Confederates much more absolutely at the feet of the North than is thought likely, even by those who are impressed by the reasons urged above. That the Federals may in such case employ their triumph well and mercifully will be the hope of all those who are not ashamed to sympathise generally with their cause. Men who are perfectly pachydermatous to the language of the *Times*, and to the denunciations of Mr. Roebuck, will naturally feel anxiety here lest what they hold the right cause may be compromised by its own upholders. And, whatever their sympathies, all wise and good men will, for the sake of our common humanity, unite in the prayer that, come what will, the conquerors may not abuse their day. Defeat is hard, and winning is hard, but to use victory well, harder.

——θεὸς ἐ τὰ μὲν ὤπασε, τὰ δ' οὐκ ὤπασε,
ὅττι κεν ᾧ θυμῷ εἰδὴ ὄρνυναι γὰρ ἅπαντα.

For their own sakes, also, they should be careful not to take up an attitude not which may place England in hostile relations with those who will ultimately triumph.

—I am, &c.,
May 23, 1863. F. T. P.

THE HORSES OF THE SAHARA, AND THE MANNERS OF THE DESERT.

(From the Examiner, May 30.)

The Horses of the Sahara, and the Manners of the Desert. By E. Daumas, General of Division commanding at Bordeaux Senator, &c. &c. With Commentaries by the Emir Abd-el-Kader. Translated from the French, by James Hutton. Allen and Co.

THIS book, so far as it relates to the Arab horse, is as entertaining and complete a monograph upon a pleasant subject as one might desire to read. General Daumas tells in short lively chapters of the parentage, birth, early education, management through life, character, and power of the horse of the desert Arab, and he has cunningly drawn from Abd-el-Kader, with whom friendship was first established when General Daumas was accredited to him by the French Government, commentaries rich in fact, legend, and religious illustration of the subject Arab-wise. The high esteem of the horse was enforced by the Prophet on his followers, who, for conquest or self-defence, were strong and safe only through the power of their steeds. Mahometan legend and precept alike made the horse man's dearest care. Thus Abd-el-Kader tells the legend of the origin of horses:

When Allah willed to create the horse, He said to the south wind: "I will that a creature should proceed from thee—condense thyself!"—and the wind condensed itself. Therecame the Angel *Gabriel*, and he took a handful of this matter and presented it to Allah, who formed of it a dark bay or a dark chesnut horse (*koumite*—"that is the colour," he says); "destined to bear, in the midst of battle, the lords of the faithful."

"I have called thee horse (*frass*); I have created thee Arab, and I have bestowed upon thee the colour koumite. I have attached good fortune to the hair that falls between thy eyes. Thou shalt be the lord (*sid*) of all other animals. Wealth shall be tied to the hair of thy forehead. Good for pursuit as for flight, thou shalt fly without wings. Upon thy back shall riches repose, and through thy means shall wealth come."

Then He signed him with the sign of glory and of good fortune (*ghora*, a star in the middle of the forehead).

Do you now wish to know if Allah created the horse before man, or if He created man before the horse? Listen:

Allah created the horse before man, and the proof is that, on being the superior creature, Allah would naturally give unto him all that he would require before creating himself.

The wisdom of Allah points out that He made all that is upon the earth for Adam and his posterity.

Here is another testimony to that;

"When Allah had created Adam, He called him by his name and said unto him:

"Choose between the horse and *Borak*."

Adam answered: "The fairest of the two is the horse," and Allah replied:

"It is well; thou hast chosen thy glory and the eternal glory of thy children for so long as they shall exist. My blessing shall be upon them for I have created nothing that is more dear to me than man and the horse."

Mahomet never wearied of enforcing maxims that helped to secure a well-reared band of followers.

We find in the collection of his conversations this following precept:

"Happiness in this world, a rich booty, and eternal rewards are attached to the forelock of horses."

"Evil spirits enter not into a race where there is a thoroughbred horse."

"The Angels sympathise with only the three following pastimes of man—the exercise of war—the joys of conjugal love—and the running of horses."

"Whensoever any one is prevented from fulfilling his religious duties, let him keep a horse for the sake of Allah, and all his sins shall be forgiven him."

"Whoso maintaineth a horse for the triumph of religion makes a magnificent loan to Allah."

"The horse, nicely reared in the way of Allah, for the holy war, shall save his master from the fire at the day of the resurrection."

"Whoso maketh sacrifices in order to train a horse for the holy war shall be treated in the next world as a martyr."

"Who so traineth a horse in the way of Allah is counted in the number of those who give alms day and night, in secret or in public. His shall have his reward. 'Never shall foul dishonour his heart.'"

"Money spent upon horses passes in the eyes of Allah for alms given in a direct manner."

"Whoso keepeth and tendeth a horse for the service of Allah shall be recompensed as one who fasts during the day and passes the night in prayer."

"Horses pray to Allah to make them beloved by their masters."

"Allah comes to the aid of such as occupy themselves with horses and lightens the expenses incurred on their account."

"Every grain of barly given to a horse is inscribed by Allah in the Register of Good Works."

"Martyrs of the Holy war will find in Paradise horses of rubies, furnished with wings, which sha'l fly whithersoever their riders desire."

The training of the Arab horse is severe. He is put early to the carrying of burdens, passes a probation of torture with cruel spurs and a severe whip, and in urgent case is spurred to put forth his last spark of life to save the life of his master; but on the other hand his bed and board are cared for with the nicest tenderness. His master will walk far to fetch him water from the purest spring and will rather himself starve than stint his beast.

On a journey or a campaign, far from the dwelling place, it is the rider who occupies himself with his horse. But at the encampment, under canvas, and in time of repose it is the wife who, direct, superintends, and feels the noble companion in arms who so frequently augments the reputation of her husband while supplying the wants of her children. To the mooning it is the wife who prepares him his food, and tends him, and if possible washes his mane and feet. If the ground on which he stands happens to be uneven, broken, or covered with stones, she removes him to a spot more convenient for his repose and the just disposition of his limbs. She caresses him, passes her hand gently over his face and neck, and gives him bread or dates, or kouskousson, or even meat cooked and dried in the sun. "Eat, O my son!" she says to him in a soft and tender tone. "This day thou shalt save us out of the hand of our enemies and fill our tent with booty."

It is in the morning also that the Arab wife goes forth to the pastures to gather for the animal she cherishes an ample supply of herbs esteemed in the desert for their tonic and nutritive properties. On her return, should she see any children, as yet too young to season, amusing themselves by tossing or ill using the horses tethered in front of the tent, she will cry to them as soon as she can make herself heard: "Children, beware! Wretched is it they who nourish evil. Do you wish that Allah should curse our tents? If you begin again, I will speak to your father."

On this subject the Arab wife is so irritable that she would not spare her own child if it were to injure one of his horse. The horse is the admiration, the favourite, the friend and jealous one of the family, and deeply affected by whatever affects him. [illegible] that for remarks and suggestions [illegible] neglect, she would she hesitate [illegible] every [illegible] Malic [illegible]

on idle journeys, [illegible] him beyond his strength, overrides him, and taxes he looked after him when [illegible] would be something if [illegible] is full of holes, he is never [illegible] but no, his coverand even [illegible] in want of water. [illegible] of being fed, I beseech you in the name of Allah. [illegible] my husband, into the ways of our [illegible]. Above all, [illegible] not tell him that it was I who suggested this to you."

The Arab chief, whose interest it is [illegible] the course of his adventurous career to be followed [illegible] mounted horsemen, never fails to make use of [illegible] well formation thus given. He will summon the delinquent before him, reprove him and warn him that if he does not change his conduct he will take his horse from him and make him walk like a common foot soldier. At last he will discharge him with these words: "Thou understandest me; go thy way; but bear in mind that in this world honour begins at the stirrup to be completed in the saddle."

But all horses are not honoured alike. One shall be set apart as worthy only of princes, while another shall be "a horse of another colour," that it will be well to cast out of the camp. The Arab superstitions on this subject are thus pleasantly told by the French General:

"Ben Dyah, an renowned chief of the desert who flourished in the year of the Hijira 955, happening one day to be pursued by Saad-el-Zenaty, sheikh of the Ouled Yagoub, turned to his son and asked: "What horses are in the front of the enemy?" "White horses," replied the son, "it is well: let us make for the sunny side, and the [illegible] will melt away like butter." Some time afterwards Ben Dyab again turned to his son and said: "What horses are in front of the enemy? "Black horses," cried the son. "It is well; let us make for stony ground, and we shall have nothing to fear—they are the negroes of the Soudan, who cannot walk with bare feet upon the flints." He changed his course, and the black horses were speedily distanced. A third time Ben Dyab asked: "And now, what horses are in the front of the enemy?" "Dark chesnuts and dark bays." "In that case," exclaimed Ben Dyab, "strike out, my children, strike out, and give your horses the heel, for these might perchance overtake us had we not given barley to colts at the summer through."

The colts despised are:

The Kehilet—Fine him like the pestilence, for he is evil brother to the [illegible].

The [illegible] arrives when he is gone.
And he finds the dispute as soon as he arrives.

The Isabel, with white mane and tail; no chief would condescend to mount such a horse. There is some [illegible] that would not consent to allow him to remain a single night with them. They call such a one *sefeur el shoudy*, "the Jew's yellow." It is a colour that brings ill-luck.

The iron grey
And the Jew's yellow,
If his rider returns from the fight
Are for my hand.

The Roan: this is called *meghedeur-el-deum*, "a pool of blood." The rider is sure to be overtaken, but will never overtake.

The horse is to be valued that has no white spots except a star on the forehead, or a simple white stripe down the face. The latter must descend to the lips, and then the owner will never be in want. White feet is a fortunate mark. It is the image of the dawn. If the star is truncated or has jagged edges, it is universally disliked, and if the animal adds to that a white spot in front of the saddle no man in his senses would mount it, nor would any judge of a horseflesh deign to possess it. Such a horse is as fatal as a bullet poison. If a horse has several white spots, three is the preferable number—one of the right feet should be exempt, but it matters not whether it be behind or before. It is a good sign to have either both the off forefoot and the near hindfoot. It is called,

The hand of the writer.
And the foot of the horseman.

The master of such a horse cannot fail to be fortunate, for he mounts and dismounts over white. The Arabs, it must be remembered, generally mount on the off side and alight on the near side. Two hind stockings are a sign of good fortune;

The horse with the white hind foot,
His master will never be ruined.

It is the same with white forefoot—his master's face will never turn yellow. Never buy a horse with a white face and four stockings, for he carries his winding-sheet with him. The prejudices of the Arab on the subject of white spots are summed up in the following little story.

"An Arab had a blood mare. There was a dispute beforehand as to what her foal would be. So when she was on the point of foaling he invited all his friends to be present. The head first of all came in sight—it bore a star. The Arab replied: 'It is a horse.' Then the croup came into sight, and we might almost say throughout the Joint-stock principle already [illegible] generation has naturally suggested and encouraged the formation of others on a similar basis. The new Credit system also has plenty of business in prospect, and the experiment is happily entrusted to wealthy, influential, and competent hands. Still the great increase of public companies, and the enormous amount of capital consequently called for, are circumstances calculated in no small degree to excite the careful circumspection of the trading community. When we consider that there are nearly 200 items marked upon the official list of the Stock Exchange, it is not to be wondered at that the dealers and brokers are overwhelmed with the magnitude of their work, and that steady and cautious traders begin to look abroad with some alarm at the vast amount of capital which is continually demanded. It is true that their deposits and calls are for the moment merely a transfer from one banker's hands to another's; but, nevertheless, when the whole amount is paid up, and business regularly begun, a very large sum of capital is for the time absorbed. Still we confess our inability to see any reason for serious alarm in all this. The capital of the community is rapidly increasing, and dividends are constantly accruing, and adding a portion of capital free and rendering it available. We all know of the apprehensions once so freely entertained of the bad consequences that were likely to result from the absorption of a vast amount of capital in railways; but the time has come when these apprehensions are no longer indulged in (or, if at all, by but a small minority), and when the steady payment of dividends is producing its effect upon [illegible] in the money market but, throughout the country. If projects are sound in principle, and in the hands of a good and efficient management, we opine that there is not much cause to fear for their ultimate success. The profitable employment of capital—however large in amount—will soon right itself.

Although we feel, and shall probably yet feel more keenly than we have done, the loss of one of our greatest sources of manufacturing wealth and employment, yet the general [illegible] of the country was probably never in a more sound and prosperous condition than it is at the present moment. The latest return from the Board of Trade, issued on Saturday last, shows an increase in the exports of the United Kingdom for the month, and the four months, ending 30th April last. The summary of this return—both for the month of April, and for the first four months of the year—is in every way most satisfactory, the exports for 1863 being 883,919l. in excess of the similar periods of 1861, and the still larger sum of 3,211,730l. in excess of the same months in 1862. It is also to be observed with congratulation that in each month of the present year the exports have gained considerably upon those of the month preceding. In spite, therefore, of the cotton famine, falling off in the cotton trade, these returns are most gratifying and reassuring; they show, above all, a spirit of a *bona fide* and substantial character. The Joint-stock Banks have done so well that we are not greatly surprised to see their extension in almost every direction where a good opening has seemed to present itself. The examples of failure may be easily traced to gross and [illegible] mismanagement. The Hotel system throughout England, and we might almost say throughout the Continent, calls loudly for reform, and the marked success of several of the largest establishments on the Joint-stock principle already in operation has naturally suggested and encouraged the formation of others on a similar basis. The new Credit system also has plenty of business in prospect, and the experiment is happily entrusted to wealthy, influential, and competent hands. Still the great increase of public companies, and the enormous amount of capital

man, before he touches its pathology. Nevertheless Admiral Fitzroy leaves no part of his subject unconsidered, and the records of great storms in his last chapters, including exceptional facts detailed from personal experience, are full of a lively interest. Here, for example, is an instance of lightning that rose up out of the earth:

"Ascending lightning can but seldom be seen, though there is evidence of its occurrence at times. The writer *witnessed one* instance among many he has heard of, *besides* the above described. H.M.S. *Hind* was at single anchor off Corfu, in the Mediterranean, in 1823. The day was fine, but cloudy and hot. All was quiet till the shock of an explosion startled every one, and a smell of sulphur seemed to come from a gun burst. But nothing was visibly changed, though two men, who had been sitting on the chain cable where it passed along the deck, were thrown off numbed, and a strong sulphurous smell came up the main hatchway out of the chain cable locker. The conclusion *seemed* to be irresistible that lightning had entered by the chain cable from the earth below the sea. No trace of it was evident on the masts or bowsprit, but it was felt along the chain."

The ordinary principles of meteorology are well applied by the writer to a survey of the climates of the world. But we dwell rather on the Admiral's explanation of what is now being done under his direction for the utilizing of this kind of knowledge. The power of instant communication by the telegraph, swifter than wind, between two distant stations, has made it obviously possible to send many an important warning in advance:

"The first cautionary or storm-warning signals were made in February 1861; since which time similar notices have been given, as occasion needed.

"In August 1861 the first *published* forecasts of weather were tried; and after *another* half-year had elapsed for gaining experience by varied tentative arrangements, the *present* system was established. Twenty-two reports are now received each morning (except Sundays), and ten each afternoon, besides five from the Continent. Double forecasts (*two* days in advance) are published, with the full tables (on which they *chiefly* depend), and are sent to eight *daily* papers, to one weekly, to Lloyd's, the Admiralty, the Horse Guards, the Board of Trade, and the Humane Society.

"The forecasts add almost nothing to the pecuniary expense of the system, while their usefulness, practically, is said to be more and more recognised. Warnings of storms arise out of them, and (scarcely enough considered) the satisfaction of knowing that no very bad weather is imminent may be great to a person about to cross the sea. Thus their negative evidence may be actually little less valuable than the positive.

"'Prophecies or predictions they are not: the term forecast is strictly applicable to such an *opinion* as is the result of a scientific combination and calculation, liable to be occasionally, though rarely, marred by an unexpected 'downrush' of southerly-wind, or by a rapid electrical action not yet sufficiently indicated to our extremely limited perception and feeling. We shall know more and more by degrees."

With daily knowledge of the weather at the extreme limits and centre of the British islands, since the greater atmospheric changes are those measured by days rather than hours, a reader who has mastered Admiral Fitzroy's book, and knows how to observe the sky, may form for himself a generally safe guess at to-morrow's weather from to-day's table, as it is published in the second edition of the *Times*, or in the same evening's *Globe*. As to the hypothetical forecast added to the table of the Board of Trade, Admiral Fitzroy writes that

"In saying, on any day, what the *probable* character of the weather will be to-*morrow*, or the day after, at the foot of a table showing its observed nature that very morning, a *limited* degree of information is offered, for about two days in advance,—which is as far as may be trusted *generally*, on an average: though at times a longer premonition *might* be given, with sufficient accuracy to be of *occasional* use.

"Minute or special details; such as showers at particular places, or merely local squalls, are avoided; but the general, or average characteristics—those expected to be *principally* prevalent (with but few exceptions) the following day and the next after it, including the nights (not those of the weather actually *present*), are *cautiously* expressed, after careful consideration. Ordinary variations of *cloudiness*, or clear sky or rain, of a *local* or only temporary character, are not noticed usually, because they cannot be perceived from a *distant* station.

"That thus a broad *general average or prevalence* is kept in view, referring to a day or more in *advance*, and to a *district*, rather than to any one time or place, should be constantly remembered by the reader."

As to his storm-signials, the Admiral writes quite as sensibly:

"Seamen know well the marked characteristics of the two great divisions of wind, in all parts of the world, and do not care to calculate the *intermediate* changes or combinations—to two or three points. They want to know the *quarter* whence a gale may be expected—whether northerly or southerly, in *general* terms: and every seaman will admit that, however useful, and therefore desirable, it would be to know exactly the *hour* of a storm's commencement—as our acquaintance with meteorology does not enable such times to be fixed—the next best thing is to have limits assigned for extra vigilance and special precaution. Such limits are clearly stated, in all the printed popular instructions, to be from the *time* of hoisting the signal until *two or three days afterwards*.

"But, say some, and justly—are ships to remain waiting to avoid a gale that after all may not happen? are fishermen and coasters to wait idle and miss their opportunities? By no means. All that the cautionary signals imply is 'Look out.' 'Be on your guard.' 'Notice glasses and signs of the weather.' 'The atmosphere is much disturbed.'

"Perhaps sufficient thought has not always been given to the consideration of mere *pecuniary loss* by wear and tear, risk, accident, delay, and demurrage, caused by a gale at sea; balanced against the results of waiting for a tide or two, perhaps *once in two months*, when cautioned by a storm-signal.

"Be this as it may with coasters, short traders, or even screw-colliers, the question is entirely different with ordinary over-sea or foreign-going ships; especially when starting from a southern, or from a western port. To such vessels, a gale in the Channel, or even during the first day or two after clearing the land, must always be more or less unwelcome. Officers and men are mutually strange; things are not in their places, often not secured, and the ship, perhaps, is untried at sea. Of course, however, these remarks are inapplicable to fine, first-class ships, and to powerful, well-managed steamers, independent of wind and weather, which start at appointed and fixed hours.

"It is scarcely too much to say, even now, that if due attention be paid on the coast to cautionary signals—and, at the Central Office, to the telegraphic reports—no very dangerous storm need be anticipated without more or less notice of its approach being generally communicated around the British Islands, or to those particular coasts of Europe which probably may be most affected by its greatest force, though this hardly yet applies to extreme outposts, such as Rochefort, Valentia, Malin, and Heligoland, because their remoteness (invaluable as that condition is for warning other places nearer the centre) is an obvious reason why they cannot always be forwarned, themselves being as videttes. It is probable that another source of warning may be found available in natural *electric currents*, as the most marked indications of this kind noticed during the last two or three years have immediately preceded considerable atmospheric changes."

Nobody who has spent a few months by the sea-side, within sight of one Admiral Fitzroy's storm-signals, can refuse the testimony of his senses to their great general trustworthiness and the incalculable value of this method of turning to use one's scientific senses. The Admiral himself works with a life saved sixteen years since by a little weather wisdom:

"He was in a merchant ship—the *David Malcolm*, anchored in the harbour of Mercy, at the westernmost end of Magellan Strait. Landlocked in a small and smooth water harbour, under very lofty and steep ranges of heights, the captain of that ship (then homeward bound from New Zealand) thought the shortest scope of cable and the lightest anchor quite sufficient. He neither had, nor cared for, a barometer. This man kept no log going while crossing the ocean, but navigated by one indifferent chronometer, which his steward noted, *twice*, when this character *stamped* on the deck—*twice* [illegible] never more.

"He and those with all yards and masts aloft, as [illegible] (April 11), he would have gone to sleep as [illegible] though the writer's two sympiesometers then [illegible] a storm approached, therefore by persuasion [illegible] Captain *Cable* to send down light [illegible] and veer chain; besides getting a [illegible]. Then the skipper made himself [illegible] peculiar way, below—and was soon [illegible] to see again that night.

[illegible] degree, the monitors sunk, till [illegible] down to twenty-eight inches and [illegible] a good officer and a few willing [illegible] family were on board) got the [illegible] and cable veered,—then *waited*. [illegible], clear and still moonlight. Every [illegible]. But about two o'clock, as [illegible] confidence, a roar was heard on the [illegible] in a few minutes that ship was [illegible] yards than at any time when under [illegible]. A white dense [illegible] of dense [illegible] lower yards, came [illegible] tor- [illegible] could be [illegible] or heard but [illegible] righted as [illegible] swung to her an- [illegible] struggling [illegible] both [illegible] harbour, but *just holding on*, within a [illegible] throw of sharp granite rocks astern, at some [illegible] from land, near the most exposed outer point of the harbour. Had that ship been taken [illegible] a soul would have been saved, in human [illegible] ability; only God's providence could have [illegible] any one in so desolate, wild, and savage a [illegible].

To the [illegible] popular chapters of this excellent *Weather* [illegible] the author adds valuable scientific appendices [illegible] diagrams. There is a little looseness of literary [illegible] and [illegible] of style by the use [illegible] indicate that the volume is not the work of a [illegible] *litterateur*. But this is hardly a defect in a [illegible] that is the genuine and patiently clear delivery of a mind [illegible] a mass of evidence, who knows thoroughly what he explains so well, whose heart is [illegible] he educates, and whose words are [illegible] the supporters of deeds that entitle him to the gratitude of all seafarers and friends of seafarers in a land whose coasts—witness the striking wreck charts of the Life Boat Institution—are encircled yearly by a fearful ring of wreck.

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N.B.—A detailed Advertisement, and price list of the above stated goods is in the Press, and will be printed shortly.

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HERBERT & Co. beg to announce the arrival of large invoices of new goods *via* the Cape and per Overland route.

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The Bombay Gazette
EXTRAORDINARY.

SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1863.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND TO JUNE 10.

(Special Telegram for the Bombay Gazette.)

LONDON, *10th June* 1863.

A strong feeling of indignation has been excited by the discussion raised in the House of Commons in the case of Serjeant Major Lilley. The Horse Guards' memorandum is not considered satisfactory.

Mr. Bagwall's motion to extend the Volunteer system to Ireland has been rejected by one hundred and fifty to forty-five.

The Volunteers' Bill has passed through Committee with only an alteration;—the omission of the clause authorising the employment of Volunteers in aid of the Civil power.

Mr. Somes' Bill for closing public houses on Sunday has been thrown out by two hundred and seventy-eight against one hundred and three.

The Lisburn Election has been declared void, and Mr. Barbour guilty of corruption.

Mr. Lottenham has been returned for New Ross and Sirly; and Mr. Colturst for Kinsale.

Thirty Opposition Members have been returned at the French Elections, including Thiers, Berryer, Maire, Jules, Favre, &c. The Government failed entirely in Paris, Lyons, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Nantes, &c.

Earl Russell stated in Parliament that England and France agreed to make proposals in regard to Poland which are now under consideration at Vienna.

The Poles have been successful in several engagements.

The Prussian Government issued a decree authorizing the suppression of newspapers after third warning; six Berlin journals which declared the decree contrary to constitution received first warning.

The Crown Prince, in a speech at Dantazem, disavowed the reactionary measures of Government at Konisberg.

The Merchants' Guild declined to give an entertainment to the Prince.

Puebla is not yet taken, and the French are said to have fallen back on Chulula with Comonfort threatening their rear.

Vicksburg was hourly expected to surrender when the last mail left New York.

General Lee was moving across the Rappahannock, but whether to invade Maryland, or to attack Washington, seems uncertain.

Money market firm.

Indian five per cent. one hundred and eight.

Liverpool cotton market, quiet.

Broach, eighteen and three quarter pence.

Dhollera, seventeen and three quarter pence.

COMMERCIAL NEWS FROM ENGLAND TO JUNE 10.

(By Electric Telegraph viâ Galle.)

GALLE, *3rd July* 1863.

Consols, 91¾.

Fives, 106¾.

Specie, 208,000.

Bank Discount, not quoted.

Indigo, inactive.

Sugar, advanced three pence.

Rice, barely maintained.

Saltpetre, declined three pence.

Linseed, advanced six pence.

Rape, a shilling lower.

Silk, dull.

Corahs, quiet.

Jute, advanced ten shillings.

Hides, not quoted.

Lacdye, improved demand, a shilling down, others drooping.

Shellac, (?) five shillings.

Safflower, rather lower.

Cutch, firm.

Coffee, steadier.

Pepper, steady.

Cocoanut Oil, declined six pence.

Coir Yarn, good demand.

Wool, firm.

Ivory.
Cinnamon.
Plumbago.
Tallow. } not quoted.

Wheat, inanimate.

Cotton, limited transactions, a farthing lower.

Yarn, a penny lower.

Shirtings, slightly lower, stagnant market.

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